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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. make an open and manly avowal of their pre-Letter from Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., September, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era:

Enclosed you will find an extract from a let ple. They oppose us as freemen, afterwards as ter written by a lady in this city to a relative citizens; and now they determinedly oppose us in Mississippi. At our request she kindly con- as voters. sented to have it published.

We feel anxious that the people should know tially the same, with regard to the colored peothe truth in regard to the "North Carolina ple, as it was in 1860. Then it was for secestroubles," of which so much has been said by sion; to-day one of the cardinal principles of the press and on the stump. When the truth its platform is reaction. And yet we are graveis known, no good citizen will regret what Gov. Iy asked to discriminate-to deliberate upon our Holden has done. Please publish, and oblige, choice of the only two contending national parties Yours, very truly,

in a word to forget that we owe all our misery A NORTH CAROLINIAN. to the Democratic party. In the face of all In your last you spoke of Gov. Holden and the lights of the past and present, I ask can his policy of suppressing the Ku-Klux Klan in | we forget? Can we be so lost to every sense of this State. I inferred from the manner in which gratitude as to fail to wield our dearly puryou spoke, that you, in common with many chased political power in support of the only other good people, had been misled in regard party who thought that to lift us to a position to the real condition of affairs in this State at of equality with our fellow men would not be that time. This misapprehension on the part in derogation of their American character? of many is accounted for when we remember We have never received encouragement from that the Democratic press of the country, with the Democratic press. Our great men, Doug- call for a delegated convention towneet in this a unanimity and zeal almost unparalleled, lass, Langston, Revels, Day and others, are selspread broadcast over this country the most dom noticed, then indifferently, and often deriwilful and malicious falsehoods-not to use sively. Our educational, literary, and commerstronger terms-we ever read; and we can ac- cial enterprises are met with scorn and concount for this extreme interest on their part tumely. Nor can we fail to remember that it when we glance at the evidence as given before is to the Republican press and party we are so the Supreme Court Judges but a few days ago. | deeply indebted for our present advanced con-That you may have some idea of life, liberty, dition-for every word of encouragement and and property in North Carolina, or what it was support. In ante-bellum days the Democracy at the time Gov. Holden called out the militia gloried in an unfounded sophism which taught to assist him in protecting and preserving the that slavery and a situation of inferiority was such. liberties of the people and the supremacy of the normal condition of all colored people. law and constitutional right, I enclose a copy We now lay down the dogmatic, though infiof Chief Justice Pierson's opinion, in which he nitely more reasonable proposition, that a fusays that the testimony taken before him not sion with the Democratic party by colored men only proved the existence of a secret organiza- would be an evidence of their abnormal rela- is made as to the right of any delegate to sit, tion in the State for the purpose of whipping, tion to the American body politic. As men. scourging, and murdering such of its citizens when they advance from a state of nature to a as they might think proper, but that the testi- state of society, are required to relinquish cermony disclosed a condition of affairs , before tain of their natural rights in order to retain which the dark ages stand abashed. And yet, others, so we are per force called upon to redear cousin, some of our best men, intellectually nounce certain acquired rights in order that we proceeded to call the roll, marking the abspeaking-i. e., such men as Gov. Bragg, Gov. may not be dispossessed of others. Circum-Graham, Gov. Reid, Judge Battle, Judge Mer- stances has deprived us of the civil right to the roll of delegates, Hon. John F. Lewis of all claims due citizens of the South for serriman, and a host of others equally well known vote with the Democratic party, whose sole moved that a committee of one from each Conin North Carolina and throughout the country | object is to deny to us the right to vote at all. for their brilliant talents, and in former days And from a review of those circumstances, we for their many virtues—not only deny the exist are irresistibly forced to the conclusion that following delegates were appointed as the comence of any secret order in the State for the colored men, in taking a position in the body purpose of depriving anyone of life or liberty, politic of the nation, must sacrifice the civil but characterize the whipping and murdering | right to vote as they please to the strictly moral that have been perpetrated upon the people of right to vote with none other than the national this State as "a species of wild justice some- Republican party. times necessary to preserve proper subordination in society.'

I shrink with horror when I hear such words the received acceptation of that term, and the as the above coming from one in whom the pretension that they can is so flimsy and devoid people have in time past placed as much confi- of reason as to be utterly unworthy of serious dence as they have in Governor Graham, the consideration. author of them. Sooner or later the condemnation of the people must fall very heavily upon all, not only those who, like Governor Graham, have encouraged mob law in North Carolina by To the Editor of the New National Era: words, but upon these who have encouraged it At last we begin to see signs of hope that by their silence as well.

more information than I am able to give. Not- effect on all shades of Republicans in this State. G. G. Goodell. withstanding the many obstacles thrown in the | For the first time since 1866 we have had a way of the Executive in his bold and fearless | State Convention composed largely of sound. efforts to repress Ku-Klux violence in this thinking, unselfish men. State, I am happy to say that the success of his policy is assured beyond a doubt, and soon Governor Holden will stand before the country a for the occasion, and whenever his tall form patriot and statesman, and the people will was seen, or his voice heard, it was for the right the duties devolved on him. honor him-while upon the head of Governor thing in the right time. Graham and the Democratic party will fall the execration of an indignant and outraged people.

Excuse length. When I think of the out. mously elected its President. He was no parrages to which the loyal people of North Caro- liamentarian, and would not be perplexed with lina have been subjected for their political mere technicalities of law on that subject. But opinions, and that simply, I cannot help doing his sterling common sense made him the best all I can that the people may know ..

Read the Judge's opinion, read Mr. Harris' speech and the other documents I send, and I am sure you will conclude that Governor. Hol. | pecially happy in his illustrations of cause and den acted wisely. In their efforts to forestall effect. He gave the reasons and causes why public opinion, the Democratic papers and the Republican party had not been successful, Central Committee. Laid on the table. speakers did not tell how that the life of a State | and pointed out clearly the course to pursue to vented, how a State Senator was murdered in well in adopting the policy indicated by him. the court-house in Yanceyville, Caswell county. yes, within the very precincts of justice while and faithful workers in the party. a large Democratic meeting was going on, nor do they tell how an officer of the law was hung Porter, chairman of the committee, were entirely to a tree in the court-house yard at Graham, N. C., for his political opinions. They dare not voice. I hope you will publish them. bring these facts before the people-the people I the country-or they would have re- elected chairman of the State Central Commitcolled their reward long since.

But I am afraid that I have worried your pa tience, and must therefore close. Letter from Virginia.

STONY CREEK, SUSSEX CO., VA., SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. To the Editor of the New National Era :

The Democratic press complain loudly that the colored voters of the United States, and partieularly the Southern portion of them, by the Our judicial authorities still refuse to allow estly invite the co operation of all men upon vention. practice of voting en masse for the Republican | colored men to be placed on the juries. A | that liberal and comprehensive basis. party, are deficient in the faculty of discrimination; that such a course subjects as wholely provision of the constitution be complied with. of General Grant, has been justified by the He believed in the selection of this important to the control of demagogues; and is presum | His reply to them was, that it was a matter for | great achievements of the branches of the Govtive evidence of a desire to array ourselves on the Legislature to determine! How different, ernment in the reduction of the public debt, the distinctive line of race. The evil effect of in the spring of 1869, when before the Recon- the enhancement of the public credit, the augsuch teaching must be apparent to all thinking men, seeing that it has given rise to the attempted establishment of "reform." "conservative," and other varieties of Republican parties, by which the communities in every instance has fallen under the control of the bitter negro-hating Democracy. Colored people can't afford to be Democratic: and a few of the reasons for such inability, would not I think be inappropriate here. The history of the National Democratic party which ante-dates the passage of the reconstruction acts of Congress. presents a sickening combination of oppressive victory the coming election. At the close of measures, not indeed, on the ground of nation- the day we had registered about one hundred ality, but upon the strongly marked distinction of color. Witness for instance the "fugitive Toward the close of the registration I called a slave laws, the Dred Scott decision, and the Missouri border ruffianism,"-all which tended the Pamonkey school-house, by electing Mr. tem of common schools does not allow us on to degrade, and further oppress the already Henry Datcher President, and B. F. Myers sorely afflicted colored man. Emerging from Secretary, after which seventy or eighty signed the chmmerian darkness of a worse than gree- the roll of membership. Stirring addresses cian slavery into the morning sunlight of free- were delived by Samuel H. Williams, Wm. H. and to exhort the people to look to and strive resentatives on the Central Committee. dom, weak, poor, and naturally doubtful of the Stewart, of Washington, D. C., and several after Republican ascendency, as the only hope friendship of all white men, we were met at the members of the club, after which the meeting very threshold of liberty by a united Demo adjourned with three rousing cheers for Gary cratic press which did but reflect the sentiment and the Republican party. of its party. Embittered by the ill-success of I leave in a few days, and hope to be able to with which our whilom True Republicans in their high handed attempt to destroy the Government, they with amazing facility turned the My field of labor is large, and Mr. W. H. Stewbatteries of their hate against the unoffending, art has kindly volunteered to assist me. and inoffensive colored people whom they alleged to be the sole cause of their reverses

NEW NATIONAL ER

VOL. I.—NO. 38.}

of the country-to let by-gones be by-gones-

Letter from Richmond, Va.

terials composing our political elements.

The resolutions reported by Hon. Charles H.

Ex-Governor H. H. Wells was unanimously

tee for the ensuing year. He was the standard-

men might be put upon the juries.

Letter from Maryland.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

PAMONKEY, CHARLES Co., MD.,

Thinking that you would like to know what

we are doing politically in this section of the

State, I am happy to inform you that, this be-

ing the first day of the registration here, the

prospects are bright for a glorious Republican

votes, and every man for the Republican party.

meeting and organized a Republican club at

Yours, very truly, JNO. S. BUTLER.

JOHN OLIVER.

September 19, 1870.

RICHMOND, September 26, 1870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

And while they have been unsparing in their VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN STATE malignant denunciation of the white men who CONVENTION. (rising superior to the truly formidable influences brought to bear upon them) dared to ference for liberty rather than bondage; progression rather than wrong, they have pursued FEELING THROUGHOUT THE CAMP! and continue to pursue with vindictive malevolence the fortunes of the despised colored peo-

As we predicted in our last issue, the Republican State Convention of Virginia, which assembled at Richmond on the 22d instant, was the kind ever convened in that State. Every The Democratic party of to-day is substansection of the State was fully represented, and the entire proceedings of the Convention characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. A new and enlarged State Central Committee was formed, and the necessary steps taken to effect a complete and thorough organization of every county in the State. All differences heretofore existing in the party were satisfactorily adjusted, and it will now enter the contest with closed ranks and a fixed determination to win in the November contest.

The following proceedings of the Convention we take from the Virginia State Journal of the

23d instant: The Convention was called to order at a few minutes past 12 o'clock, by Judge Alexander Rives, of Albemarle county, who, in pursuance of a request to that effect, proceeded to read the

city on the 22d of September. Col. J. R. Popham, of Bath, in a few eloquent remarks, nominated Samuel F. Maddox, Esq., of Chesterfield, as temporary chairman, endors ing him as an earnest, energetic, and useful Republican, and as a gentleman of no little knowledge of parliamentary usage. He put the question, and the question was carried by a large vote.

Judge Rives then nominated, as temporary secretaries, B W. Gillis, of Richmond; Wm. N. Stevens, of Surry, and Wm. B. Downey, of Loudoun, whom the Convention confirmed as

On motion of Judge Rives, it was resolved that the secretaries of the Convention proceed to call the roll by counties, whereupon the delegates shall report themselves and credentials at the secretaries' table; and when any question or as to the validity of his credentials, it be referred, without debate, to a committee of three, appointed by the chair, who shall forthwith report thereupon.

This motion was unanimously adopted. Thereupon the secretaries, having taken their places,

gressional district and one from the State at large, be appointed to report a permanent or protect the Government from imposition. ganization. The motion was adopted, and the

Dr. G. K. Gilmer, John Freeman, Frank Moss, Dr. J. W. Brown, Wm. F. Gordon, John R. The committee having retired, the conven-

Colored men in the United States cannot morally and conscientiously be Democrats in a resolution inviting Hon. H. H. Wells to adeptable manner till the return of the com-The first report on permanent organization

was recommitted, on motion of Hon. Charles H. Porter, on account of the omission of a representative of the eighth district. The report was returned as follows:

Hon. John A. Harman, of Augusta, recommended as permanent President of the Convention, and that the following gentlemen be recommended as Vice-Presidents: we are going to have a united Republican party 1st. Dr. J. C. Tov ; 2d. H. B. Nichols ; 3d

I also enclose or send a copy of Hon. James in Virginia. Time, experience, and the pain- George K. Gilmer; 4th. W. H. H. Stowell; H. Harris' speech, from which you can gain ful reverses of the past have had their salutary 5th. Frank Moss; 6th. Dr. Isaac Brown; 8th.

Wm. N. Stevens. The report was adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Wm. W. Forbes, Wm. Leahey, and Landon Boyd to conduct the That indefatigable worker, Senator John F. Lewis, seems to have been inspired with wisdom | President to the chair, which duty performed, he made a brief address, in which he asked the assistance of the members in the discharge of

from each Congressional district, and one from report, that after a full discussion and delibera-Hon. John A. Harman was the real backthe State at large, be appointed on resolutions. tion, they do recommend that the plan of orbone of the Convention. He had been unani-This was carried, and the chair appointed the ganization adopted by the Conference of last following gentlemen:

At large. - Hon. Charles H. Porter. First as follows : district, Hon. R.S. Aver; second district, R. G. presiding officer we have ever seen for the maander Ries; sixth district, Hon. John F. Republicans of such county or city may deter-Lewis: seventh district, Wm. H. Downey; mine. eighth district, John S. Slater.

Hon. J. H. Platt, on this occasion, was es-

Senator had been decreed, and how it was pre- ensure success. And the Convention has done be appointed to prepare a plan of organization. each of the school districts in the several town The Chair appointed the following committee

Dr. Norton and Hon. Frank Moss are true under the resolution: At large-Mr. Alexander, of Rockbridge. 1st. Dr. Norton; 2d. Hon. J. H. Platt; 3d. Col. J. W. Jenkins; 4th. J. T. Hamlet; 5th. J. F. Wilcox; 6th. J. R. Popham; 7th. Wm. the duty of the Township or Ward Committee satisfactory, and adopted without a dissenting F. Gordon; 8th. Samuel Waller.

Adjourned till 4 P. M.

THURSDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION. Our report of the proceedings of the Convention vesterday closed at the point at which bearer of the Republican party for Governor the body had taken a recess from two until four when our new State constitution was adopted, o'clock

in July, 1869, but was defeated by men claim-At the time appointed the Convention reasing to be Republicans under the plea that his sembled, and Hon. Charles H. Porter, chairwas a negro party. They see now their error, man of the committee on resolutions, made the and confess that the constitution will not be following report: enforced until both Governor and the Legisla-

The Republicans in Virginia, in convention ture shall have been changed. The Governor's assembled, do resolve as follows : fine executive abilities and fidelity to the party | 1. That they approve and reaffirm the princigreat promises of future results for the party. Republican conference of April last, and earncommittee of colored men waited upon Gover- 2. That the pledge then given of support to

nor Walker a few days ago to ask that that the policy of Congress, and the administration mentation of the public revenues, the lessening he wanted the State admitted so that colored of taxes, the equalization of the currency among the States, the saving of interest by the funding of the national debt, the reduction of the army and navy expenses, the restoration of the manner indicated. peace, the growth of the country in wealth and population, and the realization of the blessings of self-government under the auspices of the largest liberty, and the equality of all men be-

fore the law. 3. That in the enjoyment of these fruits of the national administration, we feel it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to recognize and claim them as the result of Republican measures and Republican counsels, and commend them to the people as the best proofs of the wisdom and prudence with which our national affairs are conducted by the Executive and Congress.

4. That, notwithstanding the declaration heretofore made by our party for the exact and scrupulous enforcement of our constitution in all particulars, our special interest in our systhis occasion to withhold from the people the expression of our settled distrust of what has already been done or may hereafter be done on of establishing a prosperous system of common schools, to which the Republican party is com-

mitted as one of its chief aims. 5. That we cannot but deplore the facility was announced. The first-named were appointed organize another club in Middletown district. office have forgotten and abjured their pledges terms of the committee's report, were elected to General Grant and Congress, and the zeal they now display in opposition to both; but the remembrance of their venal professions, ton, Robert Norton. and of their falsity, enhances our wish and de- Second District-R. S. Greene, Peter G. Mortermination to show by the results of our elec- gan, H. M. Bowden.

tion this fall that the bulk of our people have been no parties to this game of deception, and Humphreys, Landon Boyd. are swift to condemn it.

6. That the contrivance, through means of a THE PEOPLE IN COUNCIL-A LARGE third party, termed "Conservative," to evade AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING- the issues between the great national parties- ander Rives, I. F. Wilson EVERY SECTION OF THE STATE Republican and Democratic-is but part of the REPRESENTED-HARMONY AND GOOD artifices and deceptions which won the late in Hargest, John R. Popham. glorious victory in this State, is too palpable to mislead, and is unworthy of a frank and Thatcher, J. B. Sener.

7. That no disgnise or pretext can avail to Gooddell, John W. Wolst, save this third party, so far as it affects oppoone of the largest and most imposing bodies of sition to the Republican party, from being be taken by ayes and n es. merged into the Democratic party, which alone constitutes that opposition, so that in respect would be allowed to east the whole vote for ner, of which I have before complained in this to all national issues, and all national elections, | their delegations. the Conservative party means nothing more nor less than the Democratic party, unless, indeed, this organization be a convenient house the Central Committee, Mr. S. F. Maddox, and of refuge for time-servers whose expectation may be to go over to that one of the two par- H. H. Wells. ties that shall prove to be the stronger; so that for the present these two parties have an equal the respective nominees, and at half-past nine households from the alliance of a white man Hon. E. D. Bassett, at the Cooper Institute, on and leaving its timorous inmates to make the same open fight which falls to their let.

8. That while the baffled leaders of secession ernment and the inevitableness of monarchy or | considered. nperialism as its successor, our faith, on the contrary, is strengthened and confirmed in our abroad, who are struggling for it, and our fervent gratitude to God aroused by the glad tid-

the nations of Europe. 9. That we are admonished by the course of the General Assembly that we have no chance of securing the fruits of our new constitution; nor the measures of relief required by the people, unless we shall demonstrate at the polls a strength that cannot be contemned, and a publie will that must, sooner or later, be obeyed; and hence that we invoke our friends throughout the State to unusual activity and vigilance in the pending canvass, in order that we may not lose by evasion or delay what the people have decreed by a vote nigh unanimity.

10. That we earnestly recommend the formation of Union Republican tickets of county of American people is there discussed. ficers in the spirit of a conciliatory policy, and ngratulate ourselves and the State upon the berality and regard to the public service which nominations, especially in counties where the prejudice himself, he is the victim of the pre-Republicans have undisputed sway.

11. That the Republican party of this State from which he is derived. respectfully and earnestly asks Congress for amendment of the bankrupt laws of the United from his white ancestors. In this mood both After the secretary had concluded the call of Government during the war, and the payment tial examination of the facts relating to his guards and restrictions as may be necessary to class has existed in America

agement of capital, the education of all, the Hon. J. F. Lewis, R. S. Ayer, Franklin Wood, impartial administration of the laws, the development of our State resources, the moral, intellectual, and religious advancement of our people, and, as the cap-stone of all, inflexible tion, on motion of Mr. B. McCracken, adopted States one great nation, are the cardinal pringamation,' then I have no issue with you on riples of the Republican party, and upon these dress the body, which he did in a most ac rather than upon strife of race or section we race has not been produced capable of mainchallenge the honorable rivalries of all man and taining itself without accession from either the CHARLES H. PORTER, Chairman.

R. S. Aver, R. G. Greene Wm. P. Moselev, Wm. Leahy, Alex. Rives, John F. Lewis, Wm. B. Downey, J. S. Slater.

resolution, which was adopted: Resolved. That the State Central Committee to be appointed by this Conventian be, and it hereby is, requested as speedily as possible to publish as a campaign document, certain facts and statements set forth in a series of resolutions adopted by a Republican mass meeting, State Journal of July 26th.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Dr. D. M. Norton, from the committee appointed to submit a plan of organization of the party, made the following report:

The Committee appointed by the Convention to recommend a plan of organization for the Mr. Porter moved that a committee of one party throughout the State, have the honor to April he approved and adhered to, and report it

2. County and city committees for each city Greene; third district, Wm. P. Moseley; fourth and county in the State, to be composed of such district. William Leahy; fifth district. Alex- number and appointed in such manner as the

Mr. Anable moved that a committee of twen- such sub-division in the several counties or ty four, three from each district, and one from cities in the State, and to be composed of such the State at large, be appointed as the State number, and appointed in such manner as the Republicans of such township or ward may Mr. Jenkins moved that a committee of nine | determine. That there shall be a committee in ships or wards of several cities and counties. composed of such number, and appointed in such manner as the Republicans of such school

district may determine. That in the townships or wards where no school districts have been laid off, it shall be to make sub-division in such wards or townships as may be convenient for the plan of the organization already proposed, and may provide for the appointment of a committee in such

ab-division in the same name as the commite appointed in the school district. The District Committee shall report to the Township Committee, the Township Committee to the County Committee, and the County Committee to the Executive Committee appoint-

ed by this Convention. The Committee do recommend that the State Central Committee shall consist of twenty five members-three from each Congressional District and one at large, to be appointed as folin the position he has been chosen to fill, gives ples set forth as the creed of the party by the lows: One at large and one from each Congressional District by the Chairman of this Con-

Dr. Norton moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Porter obtained the floor and proceeded to oppose the adoption of the report as a whole. committee we should come as near to the people as possible, and that there could be no obection to the respective delegations of the various districts selecting the members of the party whom they desired to represent them on the committee. He moved to lay the report on

Mr. Platt appealed to Mr. Porter to withdraw his motion, as he desired that the debate should not be thus summarily cut off.

the table, in order that it might be amended in

Mr. Porter withdrew the motion. Mr. Platt then addressed the Convention support of the report of the committee. Senator Lewis proposed as a compromise that the chairman appoint one member of the committee from each Congressional district. that the delegates of the respective districts

appoint the other two, and that the Convention itself elect the chairman of the committee. After a lengthy debate, participated in by great number of the delegates, and during which Gov. Wells made a stirring and eloquent appeal to the Convention to act in a spirit of forbearance, conciliation, and harmony, the motion of Senator Lewis prevailed, and the report as amended was subsequently adopted.

The Convention then took a recess, and the district delegations were called upon to assemble this subject by the present General Assembly; at various places to elect their part of the rep-

EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and the following State Executive Committee

Third District-William C. Wickham, J. M. 6 4 5 per cent.; of the Spaniard, 8 per cent.

Fourth District-George W. Finney, John T. Hamlet, Ross Hamilton. Fifth District-Thomas P. Jackson, Alex-Sixth District .- John F. Lewis, Thomas II.

Seventh District .- W. B. Downey, John M. Eighth District .- R. W. Hughes, G. G.

Mr. Platt inquired if the delegates present newspapers in the off-hand, arm's-length man-

The Chair ruled that they would. Mr. Joseph Cox nominated for chairman of the reporter. Senator Lewis put in nomination Ex Governor "During the four years that I passed in Brazil,

Various speeches were made in support of with the call of the roll, a proposition to with- toes, &c. The mulatto women and whites are Roye, President of the Republic of Liberia; Wells, and place in nomination General Wilare announcing the failure of republican gov- liams C. Wickham, having been refused to be

The vote resulted in the selection of Governor Wells, he having received 150 votes, and Republican Government by late events; our Mr. Maddox 62. Governor Wells' selection the same author: "In South Africa, a cross A. Conkling, Hon. John Cochrane, Charles S.

On motion of Mr. Popham, the committee ings of the spread of republican ideas among was increased to twenty-six, and Mr. S. F. Maddox was selected as the additional member, and elected secretary of the committee. The convention then adjourned sine die.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Amalgamation.

A week ago I read in the Gazette an editorial headed "The Future American Race," which interested me greatly-first, because of the intrinsic importance of the subject; and second, because I am one of the unfortunate class whose present and future relation to the

The question of amalgamation has never been fairly examined in this country. Standing between the two races, the amalgamated have so far characterized these Republican man is not heartily liked by either. Free from udices of the pure bloods of both the races

The white man declares him inferior to himsuch legislation as will secure to the people of self in mental, physical, and moral stamina. this State the beneficent provisions of the home | The black ascribes to him the qualities of pride. stead clause of their constitution through an selfishness, and treachery, which he inherits States, and for compensation to loval men in unite in magnifying his faults and disparaging the South for property taken for the use of the his virtues. This prejudice forbids an imparyears, a well informed writer for the press is 12. That justice to all men, harmony among compelled to say, "Our direct knowledge upon see objections to amalgamation which do not assemblage dispersed. the subject is exceedingly limited.'

I confess I do not understand you when you assert that "there has been no step taken to- Moore has it, ward a thorough amalgamation." If you require that both the white and black race shall entirely disappear before you admit that there has been a step taken toward "thorough amalthat point. But if you mean to assert that a white or black race, then I challenge the proof of your assertion.

In the census report of 1860 the mixed race in the United States is said to be one-ninth of the entire colored population. At the same ratio they would now number about 600,000. The committee also reported the following But this ratio is entirely too small. The mixed bloods are fully one-fourth of the colored population-certainly not less, most likely greater.

There are no statistics collected by the census takers on this subject, and this ratio of mortality tables of the country, which will show one-ninth is a mere guess on the part of the compiler of the report. If tables had been compiled they would have been untrustworthy, on the 25th day of July, at the City Springs, for the census has heretofore been manipulated Secretaries.—B. W. Gillis, Wm. B. Downey, in this city, and published in the Richmond in the interest of slavery. To prove that the colored men died out when free, that when amalgamated they did the same thing, was to prove that the black was a creature so different n race from the white that ke might justly be enslaved, he not being near enough allied to the whites to claim the protection of the general laws which shelter humanity. The census of 1850 located numbers of colored lunatics

Further, many persons who are quite dark African race for centuries.

elves on their ability to "know a nigger at favor of all classes. sight," but I can produce scores in Cincinnati who could not be picked from a mixed company of those who may patronize us, any more than Jained, on inquiry, that there will be no diffi-

Another reason for the apparently small what are the political principles of the donor, unginned on the plantations. number of colored persons of mixed descent is We should treat them all as men without dis found in the fact that many thousands of them tinction, as citizens of a common country, with turn white every decade. The social proscrip- whose interests we are indissolubly connected tion which meets the colored man everywhere for weal or woe. The interests of labor and in this country has suggested to many the ex- capital should be reciprocal, because both are pedient of removing from the homes of their marketable commodities, and should be so reguyouth to remote parts of the country, and there lated as to protect the rights and privileges of resolutely entering white society, lose their the minority as well as the majority. No matidendity as colored persons. Fully half a score | ter what artificial distinction may be recognized of my youthful companions have done this among men, we have no right to mislead by hing. Some of them have attained high so- asserting a falsehood. cial, and one at least high official, position.

The census report of 1860 gives but 400 emi- Republicans or Democrats as men, nor even grants per annum from the country during the with Jonathan Waters, while we may regard preceding decade. There were more thousands | his public actions as more obnoxious than either per annum than the report gives hundreds, for of the political parties. It is against the prinonly returns the number sent out by the Col- ciples set forth we should do battle. If it were onization Society, whereas voluntary emigratrue that Democrats were more liberal in pattion to Mexico, the West Indies, Canada, and ronizing colored men than Republicans, that to Europe was very active in that period; and has nothing to do with the question at issue. had not the war intervened, the hopeless condi- Favoritism has hitherto formed no part of the have induced an emigration that would have men, nor have they any such plank in their almost cleared the country in a few years. A platform to enforce it as a political duty. Mr. very large percentage of these emigrants were Waters proposes to give his support to the of the mixed race.

men to suppose that the amalgamated race any reference to the principles of its party orcould not maintain itself, but would die out. ganization. In this his argument falls to the Considering these facts, I think there is good ground. He knows full well that he dare not reason shown for at least a suspension of judgment in the matter.

If I admit, which I do not, that the mixed race does not increase in this climate, it does his Democratic organization would vanish like not follow that he is doomed to extinction, for smoke; as his audience would not listen to the there may be climates suited to his nature, in political ravings of a man that would plead for which he will increase and multiply at a natural | their re-enslavement and disfranchisement. rate. In point of fact the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, with its islands, is rapidly filling with the products of his toil is the free gift of the just such a race, and at no distant day from the Republican party. His right to locomotion, Florida Keys to the mouth of the Orinoco they | political enfranchisement, and citizenship is the

will be absolute masters. World " shows that the free mulattoes of Cuba abuse the friends of freedom, justice, and increased in sixty-seven years, ending 1841- equality "before the law," is the gift of the Rethe males 4.28 times, females 4.92 times, while publican party. The Democratic party have the white males increased but 4.08, and white opposed all these measures. The "negro" who females 4.67 times in the same period. If it be will be so base and treacherous to the power that objected that part of this increase must be elevated him to citizenship and the interests of things, among others, that savings banks are a credited to the continued process of amalgama- his oppressed race, as to attempt to drag them greater benefit to society than any sort of tion, then I invite you to examine the death down into that dark abyss from which they charitable society, or, in its words: "Mere statistics given by the same author, for the have just emerged, should be regarded as the alms-giving has probably done more harm than same place, collected in the year 1827. It was Judas Iscariot of his race, fit only for "treason's good in the world; but the invention of methfound that "the excess of births over deaths in strategems," where he would be consigned by ods that act directly upon the energies of men. the island, was for free negroes 11.5 in every a virtuous public opinion to perpetual slavery which stimulate, encourage, and show them by the president; the others, according to the hundred; for slave negroes, 45.3; for slave and disfranchisement to the latest period of his the way of self-help—this sort of charity demulattoes, 44.3; for whites, 48.7; for free existence. Such a man will most assuredly be serves the crown and the glory." by the delegates from the respective districts: mulattoes, 57.7." This plainly indicates no in- despised by the "good Democrats" that he

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and of the mulatto, 7 per cent. " In San Miguel, Brazil," says Brace, " the following was the state of the population in 1816. Out of 1,942 whites, there were 21 over 3,010 free mulattoes, there were 107 over 70

years and 32 over 85, and 1 over 100 years; of

112 free negroes there were only 5 over 70 years, and of Indians none.' In this connection I will state what is a fact, that some of the most remarkable cases of lon-Mr. Porter moved that the vote for chairman gevity in this neighborhood are found among the mixed race. When such a person dies, the article, announce the death of an "aged negro," all men, who are not white, being negroes to

> M Hembron quoted by Quatrefages, asserts: Chili and Peru, I made an exact note of the children that resulted in a great number of

white or negro blood.

a pure blood or mixed. were based.

of being "physically and morally lower" than according to their own views. A progressive my ancestors, white or black.

who have pretended to be outraged at the idea | men. of amalgamation, and yet have sedulously prac | Addresses were made by Messrs. A. M. Pow ticed it, has led most writers in the country to ell, E. J. Roye, and others, after which the exist. The country has been full of speakers who, after depicting on the stump the horrors What Should Planters Do With of amalgamation, have retired to rest, as Tom

"In some black Aspasia's arms."

I am neither an advocate nor a denouncer of amalgamation. I believe that, with the re moval of slavery, the two races can live to gether in this country for centuries. Leave the black woman at liberty to select the father of her children, educate her, stimulate her selfrespect, and amalgamation will sink to the zero point. So far as we have gone this seems to be the tendency. At the same time, I must say that it is the reverse of complimentary to the white race that the black woman, rude and uncultivated, is more charming to them than she s when refined by freedom and education.

Finally, I am hoping that competent parties may soon gather and present statistics from the this question in a true light. If it be shown that the mixture of races produces the evils claimed, then I shall be willing to join the CINCINNATI, August 12.

From the (Pa.) Progress of Liberty, Principles not Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1870. and paupers in Northern towns, where there of colored Democrats of which one Jonathan large crop, the war, &c., pretexts for swindling was not a single colored resident of any sort. Waters is President. His address before the the producer out of the value of his real staple To this determination to see nothing in the meeting, as represented by the Baltimore Sun. The mistake of planting large crops of corn condition of the colored man favorable to free- is a vile attempt to mislead the ignorant, and and small crops of grain this year may be cordom, let us add a certain off-hand arm's length entrap the unwary, and ought to be regarded by rected by holding over in this way a consideramanner of speaking of colored men which pre- every colored man in the country as an attempt | ble portion of the cotton crop, and paying vails among newspaper men and officials who, to re-enact slavery, and abolish enfranchise- special attention to provision crops next year. because they are on speaking terms with their ment. Its author should be ranked with those If three millions and a half or four millions barber or bootblack, imagine they know all human hyenas, who with worse than savage bales should be produced this year, hold over a

would lead the casual observer to think them comparison between Republicans and Demo the supply may be adjusted to the demand, and Then, many colored persons are so fair that province as colored men or citizens, to bring great interest from the leeches that have atthey are counted among whites by the cen- into contrast, the religious, moral or private tached themselves to it, and whose greed is sus takers, who have no reason to suspect them virtues of either Republicans or Democrats, as almost as destructive as the ravages of the boll of being colored. Quite recently a Judge of men or individuals for political purposes. There worm, one of our Courts pronounced a woman white, are good and benevolent men in every sect and who swore positively that she was of African political party. It will be our true interest to cially deserving the attention of the whole become industrious, upright and liberty loving country, and we cheerfully comply with a re-I know that almost all white men pride them- citizens; and thus commend ourselves to the

We need not inquire into the political creed the person who takes up a collection in a church,

We need not have any special warfare with Democratic party on account of the individual These are some of the causes which have led excellence of liberality of its members, without bring the principles of that party in justaposition with those of the Republican party (in the city of Baltimore), because if he would do so

gift of the Republican party. The right of A table given in " Brace's Races of the Old Mr. Waters to address a political meeting, and bers of the different races in the city of Mexico, liberty and justice, throughout the world.

Every vote of the negro at the coming election.

Very vote of the negro at the coming election.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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70 years, 3 over 85, and 9 over 95; while from tion belongs of right to the Republican party. They have dearly purchased it by thousands of sacrifices in the battlefield, the camp and forum. If any intelligent "negro" will accept that vote and use it against said party, can only be compared to the fiend who would thrust a dagger nto the heart of a kind and affectionate mother that brought him into existence, and who could rejoice over the bleeding corpse of her in whose fond embrace he had been nurtured, sheltered, and sustained. WM. WHIPPER.

Reception of Hon. E. D. Bassett. Minister to Hayti.

A public "welcome-home reception" was with a negro woman, mulattoes with mulat- Thursday evening. His Excellency, E. J. extremely prolific, as well as the mulatto wo- Hon, and Rev. Mr. Priest, ex-Vice President men and mulatto men." You will please note of the Republic of Liberia; Hon. J. S. Wright, that the true hybrid is sterile. Quoting again Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of from Brace : "The offspring of the white Turk | South Carolina ; Hon. J. J. Spelman, member and the negro woman, according to Dr. Rijler. of the Mississippi Legislature; A. M. Powell, is a vigorous and intelligent race." Again from Rev. H. H. Garnett, D. D., Gen. Frederick between the Hottentots and the Dutch-the Spencer, and other gentlemen were present. bastards have perpetuated themselves, and a Rev. Dr. Garnett presided. The meeting was portion of them, the Griquas, become a perma- opened with prayer by Rev. John Peterson. nent tribe, quite as vigorous as either of their The presiding officer made a short address, parents." Some years since I selected ten fam- after which letters were read from Hon. Fredeilies of mulattoes, quadroons, &c., which had rick Douglass and George T. Downing, regretbeen residing in or near Cincinnati for a gen- ting their inability to be present. Mr. Bassett eration. I found that the weakest bad more is the first colored man that has ever representhan doubled, while some had quadrupled them- ted this country in a diplomatic position. Mr. selves, and this without any new infusion of Bassett was introduced, and said that for sixteen months he had resided in a foreign country I called upon the health officer for the figures as the accredited Minister of the United States. which justify your assertion that the greater He denied the report that the President of part of those who suffer from consumption in Hayti had expressed his displeasure at his this city are mulattoes. There are no such appointment on account of his color. He said figures on file. The death of a person of Afri- that the present and and the former President can descent is recorded simply as "colored," of the Republic had welcomed him in a very and nothing indicates whether the deceased was cordial and fervent manner. He referred to the Haytien civil war, and the responsibilities In a similar manner I have frequently ap- which were imposed on him as a Minister of pealed to others who were writing down the peace and good-will. It was often a source of amalgamated race, but have always failed to surprise to the casual observer that a people obtain the figures upon which their statements like the Haytiens should be given up to the devastating influences of war. He said the You will probably ask, "What of all this?" | climate of the country was good, and that there You will desire to know whether I am advo- was room for a large increase in population, cating the expediency of a general amalgama. In Hayti public opinion generally found an tion. I am simply trying to show that the re outlet in smothered discontent and revolutionsults of amalgamation are not so injurious as ary plots. Although Romanism is the estabthey are usually depicted; I am trying to de- lished religion of the Republic, every inhabitant fend myself and my children against the charge is privileged to worship with the utmost freedom. spirit was being fostered and encouraged in Subserviency to the Southern white people, Hayti, under the leadership of a few intelligent

their Cotton. Under this head the Columbus Euquirer

An extensive planter suggests to us a plan whereby he thinks much of the loss that will esult from throwing a large cotton crop upon market next winter may be avoided. He poses that all planters who are not forced sell the whole of their crops to meet engage-

ments and current expenses, should sell only e half, and keep the balance in the seed on eir own premises. His objection to ginning and baling the cotton to be retained, is not only the present high price of bagging, but the fact (which he has ascertained by actual experiment) that cotton will improve in both quality and weight when kept unginned, but will lose in both when packed. He tells of a considerable quantity bought in the seed during the late war, which was suffered to remain unginned several years. When finally ginned, it was most rampant Caucasian living in opposing vield a pound of lint, and the lint was of a rich slightly yellow color, and very fine in appearance. This was no doubt due to the absorption by the lint of some of the oil in the seed-the seed by this process being rendered lighter and

the lint heavier. By the proposed plan the expense of storing for an indefinite time may be avoided, and Mr. Editor .- I have just read in the New planters may at the same time defeat the National Era, the account of a mass meeting schemes of speculators who hope to make a cruelty have preyed on the descendents of the million or a million and a half of bales of it, in the seed, and next year make only two and a are of mixed blood, while their appearance | He attempts to mislead by introducing a false | half or three million of bales. By this means crats, on other than political grounds. It is not cotton planters may do much to protect their

> The suggestion seems to us to be one espe quest of our planting friends by asking our ex-

hanges to assist in bringing it to their notice. The gentleman proposing this plan has ascerculty in obtaining insurance upon cotton kept

A Changing Nation.

Within the last seventy-five years France has mes a Bourbon kingdom, once a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe, and once a military dictatorship under Cavaignac. But even that statement does not show all the changes in the form of government within the period named. The first Napoleon was Consul for a term of years, then Consul for life, then Emeror. Louis Napoleon was first President, these various forms of governments the repubgle exception of the "hundred days" of the first Napoleon, from March to June, 1815. The duration of the rule of Louis Napoleon, from tion of the free colored man would by this time creed of the Democratic party towards colored 1848 to 1870, as President and Emperor, was the longest of all; and next to that was the reign of the "constitutional king," Louis Philippe, from 1830 to 1848. Of those who were sovereigns for life, or who have held executive power for a specified term of years in France, from the days of Louis XV, down to the present time, only one man, Louis XVIII. reached the end of his term. Louis XVI. died on the scaffold; his republican successors were either guillotined or assassinated; the First Consul declared himself Emperor and then died in exile; Charles X, was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1830, and died in exile; Louis Philippe was dethroned by the revolution of 1848, and ended his career as an exile; the provisional republic of Lamartine, which suc-The right of the "negro" to labor and receive ceeded him, was a short-lived failure, succeeded by the military dictatorship of avaignace; then came the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, which was ended by his coup d'etat of December, 1851, to be followed by the "Empire" in December, 1852, and this, after a lapse of eighteen years, is followed by captivity, dethronement, and exile in 1870 .- Phil. Ledger.

Appleton's Journal has its own notions of

First District—Rufus S. Jones, Isaac Mor- feriority in the vital powers of the mulatto. claims to represents, and will receive the anath- W. H. Johnson, a colored man, who is the Humboldt gives for 1793 the relative num- emas of the great and good, but the friends of present Attorney General of Liberia, was, five